

PREMIUM EXPLORATION, US, INC.

**REVIEW OF
THE FRIDAY-PETSITE, PROPERTIES,
ELK CITY AREA,
IDAHO, U.S.A.**

January 22, 2008

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Appendix 1 – List of Claims and summaries of claim agreements

Appendix 2 – Friday-Petsite Resource Modeling Parameters
(Kinross)

1. SUMMARY

In November, 2007, CV Enterprises, Inc. (CV) carried out a review, on behalf of a third party, of the two mineral properties which are the subject of this report. The properties are located near Elk City, Idaho County, Idaho, USA, and are controlled by Premium Exploration US, Inc. (Premium) a wholly owned subsidiary of publicly listed Premium Exploration, Inc. (TSX-V:PEM) based in Vancouver, Canada, The properties are held through a “Letter of Intent” with Clearwater Mining Corporation (CMC) a privately held company incorporated in Washington State. CMC acquired the properties from joint venture partners Beartooth Platinum Corporation (TSX-V:BTP) and Valencia Ventures, Inc. (TSX-V:VVI), which are public companies listed on the Toronto Venture Exchange. Beartooth Platinum acquired the properties from Bema Gold and its subsidiaries which acquired the properties by agreement with the original owners. A site visit was made to the area and the properties were examined.

In light of the recent and current gold price of about US\$850 per ounce, Premium has decided to re-examine the properties and has proposed exploration programs to evaluate their potential for the development of mineral resources and reserves. Accordingly, PEM has requested that CV Enterprises, Inc. review and evaluate earlier mineral exploration conducted on the properties and recommend additional exploration programs if warranted.

The Elk City district has a long history of placer and lode gold mining going back to the 19th century. The two properties have had historical small-scale gold production, and in more recent times have undergone extensive modern era exploration activity, including mineral resource estimation are summarized below.

2. INTRODUCTION

This report is prepared on behalf of Premium Exploration US, Inc. (Premium) a wholly owned subsidiary of Premium Exploration, Inc. (TSX-V:PEM) with a corporate address as follows:

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The purpose of the report is to re-examine the historic data available on the property in context of the current gold price. Substantial exploration consisting of surface mapping and sampling, geophysics as well as reverse circulation and core drilling has been

conducted on the properties in the last 20 years and has defined a zone of gold mineralization. Historical resource estimates have been done on the Friday Property and Premium has requested CV to determine whether these estimates comply with the definitions of “Resources” or “Reserves” as specified in Canadian National Instrument (NI) 43-101. This review has been carried out, in conformity with NI 43-101, by Wilf Struck, P.Eng.

An exploration program is planned to further define the zone of mineralization and provide additional data for the determination of whether or not the mineralization satisfies the definitions as specified in Canadian National Instrument (NI) 43-101.

Numerous sources of historical information were utilized and reviewed for the preparation of this document and they are listed in Section 16 - REFERENCES page 31.

The author is very familiar with the Friday and Petsite properties and has been directly involved with exploration on the properties by previous operators. The author was employed by Bema Gold, while the company was conducting exploration on the properties in the 1980's and employed by Idaho Consolidated Metals (which became Beartooth Platinum Corporation) when they controlled the property and conducting exploration. Idaho Consolidated conducted exploration activities on the Friday and Petsite properties during the mid to late 1990's and as recently as 2004. Most recently, the author conducted a site visit during November of 2007.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report is based on a review of historical information and data generated by several exploration programs, as well as personal knowledge of the properties. The exploration work was carried out mainly by mining companies whose work is considered by the author to be reliable and appears to conform to standard exploration practices in use at the time, while the personal knowledge was acquired during the author's direct involvement in a number of the past exploration programs. Data are provided as reported by these entities, with or without comment, as judged appropriate.

The data reviewed for the preparation of this report was located in several locations, in Premium's field office and storage in Lewiston, Idaho, in the core storage facility in Elk City; and additional information was supplied to CV in Red Lodge, Montana. CV did not drill any holes to confirm historic drilling. During the November 2007 field visit, CV personnel collected 103 soil samples on a grid directly north of the historical drilling. The purpose of the soil sampling is to determine whether a “gold in soil” anomaly extends to the north of known mineralization. At the date of this report, assays have not been received and it is unknown whether or not there is an indication of mineralization in the soil.

The author personally reviewed and assessed the accumulated data and, based on his analysis has come to such conclusions as he believed to be valid. As well, the author carried out a field examination of part of the Friday-Petsite property. High grade core from this property was examined and compared to geological records; assay certificates were checked with reported results.

The descriptions of the properties provided herein, including claim numbers, areas, locations, etc., are for general orientation purposes only and are not to be construed as legal descriptions. No opinion on ownership is given or implied and CV has not investigated the validity or legal title of any of the claims, nor any agreement covering the claims. The properties are located in the United States of America and most of the investigative work carried out to date was done by US-based entities. Accordingly, most of the quantities and other measurements are reported in units of the US. “Ton” means a short ton (2,000 pounds) and “ounce”, in reference to gold, means a Troy ounce (oz). “Dollar” means the US dollar of value at the time of expenditure, unless otherwise noted.

Recent work, in 2002 and 2004, employed the metric system of measurement, including “kilogram” (kg) and “tonne” (t) for mass and “grams per tonne” (g/t) for gold content, “metre” (m), etc., and units are so designated. “Dollar” means the United States dollar (US\$) of value at the time of expenditure or proposed expenditure. Where deemed appropriate, for clarification, comparison or other reasons, the US units have been converted to the metric system.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The subject properties are located in the vicinity of Elk City, Idaho County, central Idaho, in the western United States (see Figure 1). The Friday/Petsite properties are contiguous and consist of 8 patented claims and 110 unpatented lode claims and one unpatented placer claim. A claim is generally 20 acres in area, so the properties total approximately 2380 acres.

The Friday-Petsite property is located at the ghost town of Orogrande, which now contains a few recreation cabins, approximately 10 miles SSW of Elk City, in the Orogrande Mining District. The property core is in Sections 12 and 13, Township 27N, Range 7E, and Sections 7 and 18, Township 27N, Range 8E. The area is part of the Nez Perce National Forest.

The properties are held by Premium through a “Letter of Intent” with Clearwater Mining Corporation (CMC) a privately held company incorporated in Washington State. CMC acquired the properties from joint venture partners Beartooth Platinum Corporation (TSX-V:BTP) and Valencia Ventures, Inc. (TSX-V:VVI), which are public companies listed on the Toronto Venture Exchange. Beartooth Platinum acquired the properties from Bema Gold and its subsidiaries which acquired the properties by agreement with the

original owners. The terms of the “Letter of Intent” regarding the Friday/Petsite property with CMC are as follows:

- Assumption of an underlying 1.0% Net Smelter Return Royalty on the Friday /Petsite property payable jointly to Beartooth Platinum Corporation and Valencia Ventures, Inc., that is capped at C\$1,000,000.
- Assumption of underlying property payments and royalty agreements with the other various third party vendors.
- Assumption of all other obligations of CMC under various agreements with third party property vendors for the South Orogrande Shear Zone.
- Assumption of yearly US BLM Claim Maintenance Fees on the South Orogrande Shear Zone.
- In the event that PEM should vendor or transfer the all or part of the South Orogrande Shear Zone to a third party within one year, PEM shall pay twenty five percent (25%) of all cash and stock based consideration that it receives in-turn for making the transfer to the third party. In the event that PEM spends \$500,000 on developing the property and more than one year passes before PEM transfer all or part of the South Orogrande Shear Zone to a third party then PEM shall pay to CMC C\$200,000 and grant a fifteen percent (15%) net profits interest in the South Orogrande Shear Zone to CMC.

The general location of the properties is shown in Figure 1. The claims are a mixture of placer and lode claims, and include a small, but important number of patented claims. The patented claims have been surveyed legally as this is a requirement to obtain a patent; while the unpatented claims, to the best of CV’s knowledge, have not been surveyed legally. The requirements to keep patented claims in good standing are to pay the yearly taxes to the county. To keep unpatented lode and placer claims in good standing, annual maintenance fees must be paid to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on or before September 1 of every year. The fees are \$125 per claim.

A complete list of the claims, with summaries of the agreements governing them, is appended (Appendix 1).



Figure 1- General Property Location

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Year-round access to Elk City is good via state highway 14 from Grangeville (60 miles), which is located 70 miles by US Highway 95 southeast of the city of Lewiston (population 50,000), the regional commercial center. Lewiston has scheduled air service (Horizon/Alaska Air) from Seattle and Boise. Driving time from Lewiston to Elk City is approximately 2.5 hours.

The area around Elk City is serviced by numerous local graded roads which provide access to the mineral properties. Most of these roads are open on a seasonal basis only, but, should circumstances warrant, can be kept open by snow plow during the winter season. There is an active airstrip plus two abandoned ones. The climate of the area is typical of the high terrain of central Idaho, with warm, sunny summers and cold winters. Winter snow fall, generally, is heavy. The terrain is hilly, rather than mountainous, although local relief is sharp in places. Elk City is about 4,100 feet above sea level (ASL), with the surrounding country, in which the properties are located, generally being between 4,000 and 5,000 feet ASL. The land is heavily wooded and, due to extensive soil development, outcrop is less than would be anticipated by the relief. Elk City is little more than a village, with a winter population of about 100, swelling to perhaps 400 in the summer. Local resources and facilities are minimal and are comprised of a few small hotels/motels (usually closed in winter), a couple of restaurant/bars, a gas station and a convenience store. The town is supplied with electric power by Avista and there is telephone service. Ghost towns and remnants of past mining activities testifying to numerous gold “rushes” are scattered through the district.

Access to the property is by state highway 14 (all-weather) westward from Elk City along the South Fork of the Clearwater River to the junction with the Crooked River, then south along the Crooked River for about 8 miles to Orogrande. The road from highway 14 to Orogrande is a graded gravel road that is kept open year-round for forestry and fish/game purposes and a handful of residents in the Orogrande area. (The road continues south as an alternate summer route to Dixie and the Salmon River, but is not maintained during winter).

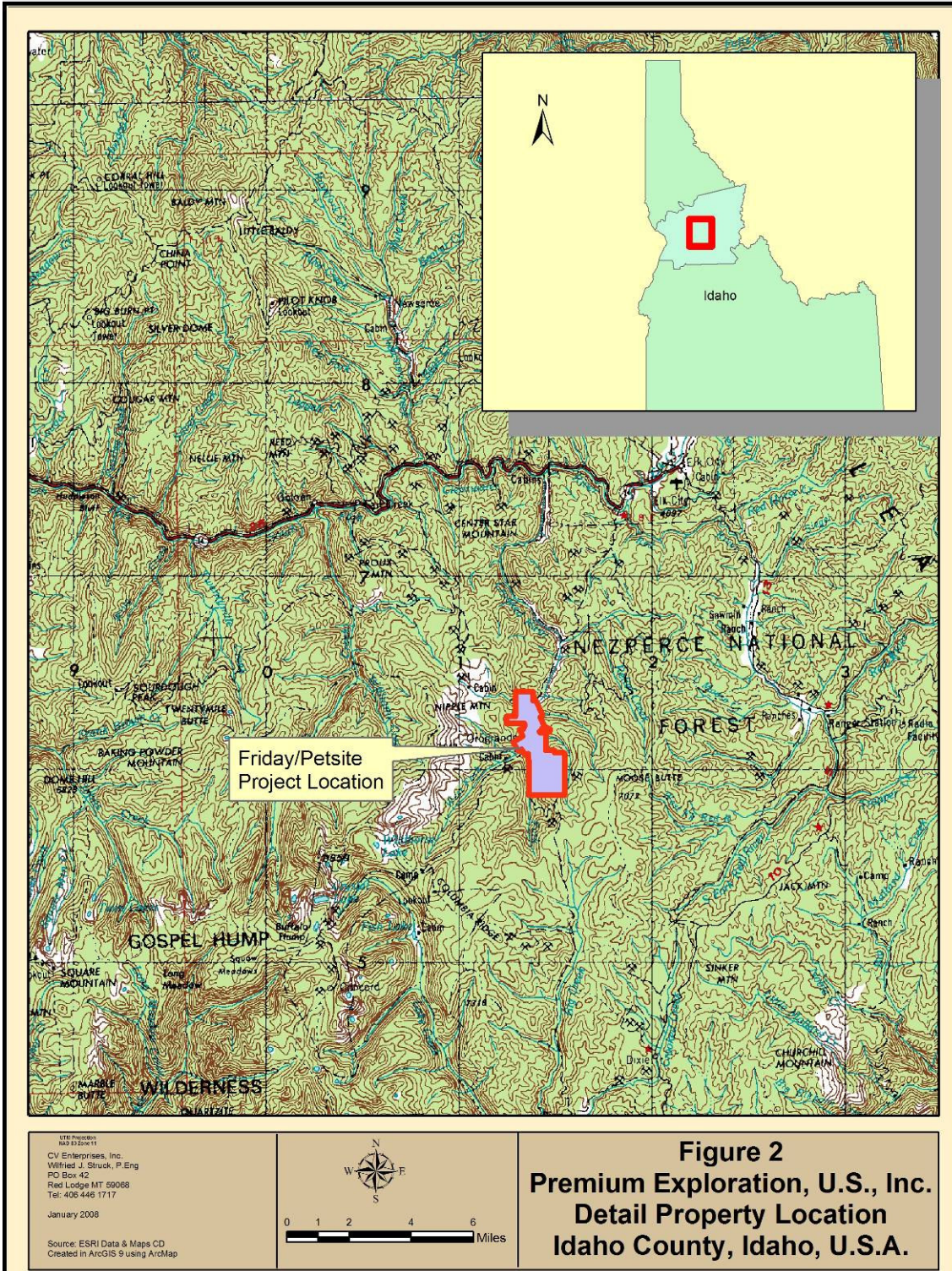


Figure 2 – Detail Property Location

6. HISTORY

The history of mining in the area started in the 1860's with the discovery of numerous placer gold deposits in the drainages and tributaries of the Clearwater River. Placer mining continued into the 20th century, the last bucket-line dredge being removed (to a museum in Virginia City, Montana) in the late 1980's. Prospecting led to the discovery of numerous, generally small, lode gold deposits which sustained an active hard rock gold mining industry from the early 1900's up to World War II. These mining activities are documented in several government publications (see Section 16 - REFERENCES, page 31). Total gold production is somewhat uncertain, but some two million ounces of gold are said to have been recovered from placer mining operations in the Elk City and adjacent districts in central Idaho. The US Bureau of Mines in 1938 reported total gold production from hard rock mining in the Elk City area from 1904 to 1937 as 146,200 ounces, with an average ore grade of 0.26 oz/ton Au.

The Friday/Petsite property includes the past-producing Orogrande Mine and Frisco Pit. Extensive exploration from the mid-1980's to 1998, including reverse circulation (RC) and core drilling (at least 180 holes), and estimated to have cost about US\$2.5 million, has resulted in the delineation of "Inferred Mineral Resources", which, at a cutoff of 0.015 oz/ton (0.5 gram/tonne) of gold (Au), total 16.73 million tons averaging 0.032 oz/ton Au (15.17 million tonnes at 1.1 gram/tonne). This includes about 18 % oxide mineralization. In CV's opinion, this historical resource estimate complies with the definition of Inferred Mineral Resources as specified in Canadian National Instrument (NI) 43-101.

Within these identified resources, there is at least one higher grade zone, the presence of which has been confirmed by two limited drilling campaigns in 2002 and 2004, the latter carried out by Beartooth. This work has not established the extent of the high grade zone. Premium has proposed a program of work to investigate further the known high grade zone down-dip and plunge leading to a prefeasibility study. As well, the program will evaluate the two lower grade resources and other target areas on the property. Premium estimates the cost of this program of work as follows:

US\$ Phase 1: \$1,460,470

The Orogrande Mining District dates back to the 1860's, when the Crooked River placer gold deposits were discovered. The earliest hard rock mining operation was the Hogan Mine (later named the Orogrande-Frisco, or Orogrande Mine, also referred to as the Frisco pit) which commenced gold production in 1903. About half a million tons of material averaging 0.06 oz/ton Au are officially reported to have been extracted from the open pit between 1903 and 1938. Other sources indicate that the Orogrande Mine produced slightly less than 100,000 ounces from a million tons mostly between 1930 and 1940. To the south of the Frisco pit, a Mr. Orin Lamb staked claims in 1907 on what was called the Petsite vein, reportedly high grade gold-telluride mineralization which

produced from the Waligura adit. Another early (small?) operation was that of Mr. Frank Peck who staked the Petsite claims in 1917. Numerous pits, adits and small shafts dot the area, attesting to the location of small workings dating back to this early era.

Over the last 40 years or so (or since the freeing of the gold price), numerous mining companies have been drawn to the widespread gold mineralization known to be present in the area. The recent history of the property commenced in 1984 when Centennial Minerals Inc. (“Centennial”), a Vancouver, BC, company, carried out an exploration program in the vicinity of the Knob Hill adit on the Friday claims. The work included drilling 6 reverse circulation (RC) holes totaling 1,610 feet. Work was continued by Bema Gold Corporation (“Bema”) and its predecessor companies, with associated companies and joint venture partners, leading to the estimation of “resources” and “reserves” from drilling carried out in 1984 to 1986. Metallurgical and other work also was done and detailed investigations preparatory to mining were completed, before Bema ceased work in the area.

The Petsite property, adjacent to the Friday claims, became the property of ICMC (predecessor to Beartooth Platinum Corporation) in 1991. In 1993, the Friday claims were acquired by ICMC through its acquisition of all of the Bema properties in the Elk City area. Subsequently, in 1996, ICMC entered into a joint venture agreement with Cyprus Gold Exploration Corporation (part of Cyprus Amax Minerals Company) to investigate and develop the Friday-Petsite property. Cyprus carried out extensive exploration work, including reverse circulation and core drilling, on the Friday-Petsite property in 1996-97 at a cost of about US\$1.7 million. In 1998, Amax Minerals, severed from Cyprus Amax, merged with Kinross Gold Corporation (“Kinross”) and Kinross became the successor to the Cyprus Amax joint venture interest in the Friday-Petsite property. Kinross continued the investigation, including core drilling, expending US\$537,000 in 1998. Kinross terminated the joint venture in 1999, after additional nominal expenditures, and returned the property to the sole ownership of ICMC. Subsequently, ICMC reduced the extensive ground holding of the former joint venture to the core claims to limit the cost of maintaining the property.

In 2002, Camden, under an agreement with Beartooth, carried out a brief investigation, including limited core drilling, in a target area of potentially high grade mineralization. The agreement was terminated in March, 2003, the property ownership remaining with Beartooth.

In early 2004, Beartooth commenced a re-evaluation of the property and to date completed an additional four core holes totaling 1,696 feet (517 m) in the Friday high grade zone.

In August 2004, Beartooth entered into an option agreement with Valencia Ventures of Toronto, In August 2004, Valencia Ventures Inc. had entered into an Option Agreement with the Company to earn a 51% interest in the Idaho Gold Properties (IGP), (refer to

Press Release dated 24 August, 2004). In March 30, 2005, Beartooth and Valencia entered into a purchase agreement replacing the existing Option Agreement.

The terms of the purchase agreement as summarized as follows:

To purchase a 100% interest in the property, subject to existing royalty agreements with third parties and a 2% NSR retained by the Company, Valencia will pay Beartooth a total of C\$1,000,000 over nine months - C\$250,000 payable in 14 business days; C\$250,000 payable in 90 days; C\$250,000 payable in 180 days; and C\$250,000 payable in 270 days.

Valencia had a 60 day due diligence period during which it could withdraw from the purchase agreement and elect to convert the C\$250,000 first payment to a private placement of Units of Beartooth.

Such Units would consist of one common share of the Company at the market price of the common shares at the date of such election and one half of a warrant, with each whole warrant exercisable at two times the market price of the common shares at the date of such election shares for a period of two years, subject to regulatory approval. Should Valencia elect the above conversion, the current Option Agreement would continue. Valencia may buy-back 1% of the NSR for C\$2 Million at any time before the fifth anniversary of the agreement.

Valencia completed its earn in and became joint venture partners with Beartooth Platinum. Subsequent to Valencia's earn in, Clearwater Mining Corporation acquired the property from the joint venture partners and then entered into a letter of intent with Premium Exploration. The terms of the letter of intent were previously described in Section 4 - PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION, page 3.

7. GEOLOGIC SETTING

The area is underlain by Proterozoic-age Belt Group metamorphic rocks intruded by the Cretaceous age Idaho Batholith and a Tertiary-age stock. The mineralization is associated with a major regional structure called the Orogrande Shear Zone, and occurs within hydrothermally-altered zones within the sheared rocks. As well, mineralization is associated with the Tertiary-age stock.

The Elk City district is underlain by metamorphosed sediments, mainly gneiss, schist and Quartzite, of the Proterozoic-age Belt Series, intruded by acid to intermediate rocks of the Cretaceous-age Idaho Batholith. The intrusives are mostly of quartz-monzonitic composition. The district is characterized by a series of major north-south trending structures. One of these, referred to as the Orogrande Shear Zone (also called the Elk City Fracture Zone), is associated with the mineralization reviewed in this report.

The Orogrande Shear Zone has been postulated as a graben structure. Gold mineralization is found over much of the length, 25 miles, of the Orogrande Shear Zone, in hydrothermally altered zones exhibiting silicification, sericitization, argillization, chloritization and dolomitization in both the Beltian metamorphics and the intrusive rocks. Pyrite is closely associated with the gold, and minor arsenopyrite has been noted. Arsenic has been used with success as a tracer element in gold exploration in the district. The gold occurs as free grains along fractures in the altered host rock or as growths on pyrite crystals. Because of the many gold occurrences along the Orogrande Shear Zone, it has been referred to, informally, as “The Elk City Gold Belt”.

The property is underlain by white and white banded gneiss, “spotted” (sillimanite-muscovite) schist and quartzite of the Proterozoic-age Belt Group, intruded by granitic rocks of the Cretaceous-age Idaho Batholith. The Beltian rocks are part of the Yellowjacket Formation, equivalent to the Pritchard Formation identified elsewhere. The core of the property is located along or near the intrusive contact of the batholithic rocks with the Beltian rocks. This contact zone is transgressed by the Orogrande Shear Zone, a regional structure or series of structures generally striking north-south, but with a strike of approximately N15W in this location (but changes strike to about N15E to the north of the property). In the Friday-Petsite area, the shear zone is referred to also as the Petsite Shear. The shear zone exhibits a complex deformational history. It is composed mainly of batholithic rock types, exhibiting mylonitic and cataclastic textures, but includes rafts and xenoliths of the Beltian gneiss and schist. Because of the complex tectonic history, rock texture varies greatly over short distances.

The shear zone varies from 300 to 600 feet wide. It is sharply defined on the east by the Friday Fault and less clearly on the west by the Monday Fault. Material in the Orogrande Shear in the Friday Zone has been hydrothermally altered as shown by sericite-muscovite and dolomite-ankerite carbonate alteration. Potassium metasomatism is present in discreet veinlets, bands and patches. The intrusive batholithic rocks in the property area vary from hypidiomorphic granular granite and quartz monzonite to graphic or myrmekitic granite to quartz-orthoclase-muscovite pegmatite. Aplitic zones and dykes are common.

The main mineralized area is referred to as the Friday Zone or site. About 1,000 feet to the north, across the Crooked River, is the old Orogrande-Frisco open pit, also within the shear zone. This mineralized area is referred to as the Frisco Zone. Gold mineralization in the shear in the Friday Zone occurs in broad zones of sericitization within which discontinuous potassic alteration is present as well as weak silicification. Quartz vein-hosted gold mineralization is found along N70W-oriented fractures.

To the south of the Friday Zone, a small rhyolitic (quartz-orthoclase) porphyry stock of late Eocene age, the “Petsite Stock”, with an outcrop area of 1,000 feet by 800 feet, intrudes the quartz monzonite. The stock is pervasively altered, locally silicified, and hosts narrow quartz veinlets. Larger quartz veins and stockwork zones transgress margins of the stock into the quartz monzonite. One of these is the Petsite Vein, which strikes

east-west along the stock's northern margin and carries high grade gold values. The mineralization over and around the stock is called the Petsite Zone.

The relationship of the three mineralized zones to the geology and the Orogrande Shear is shown in Figure 3.

7.1. DEPOSIT TYPES

Although the district has a history of both placer and lode gold mining, the placer deposits, for all practical purposes, may be considered to be worked out, and the recent and current interest is focused on the lode, or primary, gold deposits. Originally, in the earlier part of the 20th century, the hard rock deposits comprised distinct gold-bearing quartz veins. Subsequently, the disseminated nature of the gold mineralization in the alteration envelopes was recognized and most of the recent exploration work has been directed to assessing the potential for large scale mining from these larger mineralized zones. Nevertheless, from the extensive exploration work completed to date and reported herein, it is apparent that broad zones of lower grade mineralization may include higher grade zones amenable to smaller scale mining.

Exploration work to date indicates two major types of gold deposits, namely disseminated, relatively low grade gold mineralization in broad zones of shearing, and higher grade gold in quartz veins. These deposit types occur as both oxidized and unoxidized deposits, depending on the depth of weathering.

7.2. MINERALIZATION

The Orogrande shear-hosted gold mineralization occurs in the Friday Zone and extends northward across the Crooked River to the Frisco Zone. Additionally, gold is associated with the Petsite rhyolitic stock, about one mile to the south of the Friday Zone.

Based on the geochemistry, the gold mineralization associated with the Orogrande Shear, as found at the Friday and Frisco sites, differs from that associated with the Petsite rhyolitic stock. The Friday/Frisco mineralization consists of native gold, electrum, pyrite, and weak arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite. The Petsite Stock mineralization is gold-silver-arsenic, consisting of gold, electrum and tellurium minerals.

Although the Petsite Stock has been postulated as the centre of mineralization for the district, the geochemistry indicates that there may be two overlapping mineralizing systems present.

8. EXPLORATION

Extensive and intensive exploration of the Friday-Petsite property commenced with the work by the Bema companies on the Friday site in the mid-1980's. This program included surface mapping and sampling, and drilling which delineated a north-trending mineralized area 1,400 feet long and 140-180 feet wide. This work led to the determination of "geological ore reserves" from which "preliminary mineable oxide reserves" were estimated.

Cyprus started intensive exploration of the property in 1996 with stream sediment sampling, soil sampling, outcrop/dump sampling, geologic mapping and reverse circulation drilling of 16 holes totaling 6,175 feet. The Cyprus program continued through 1997 with the drilling of 90 reverse circulation holes totaling 35,475 feet, and 11 core holes totaling 4,150 feet. Kinross Gold (through Kinross Gold USA, Inc.) continued the Cyprus exploration program in 1998 and completed 12 core holes totaling 7,184 feet. The result of the Cyprus-Kinross programs was the estimation of mineral resources as detailed in Section 12 - MINERAL RESOURCE/RESERVE ESTIMATES, subsection 12.2 - Cyprus/Kinross page 26.

Canden, in 2002, completed 5 core holes totaling 1,278 feet in an area where high grade mineralization had earlier been located in two drill holes.

In 2004, Beartooth drilled 4 core holes totaling 1,696 feet (517 m) in this high grade zone. The total cost of the modern era exploration effort at the Friday-Petsite property to late-2007 is estimated by CV at US\$3.25 million.

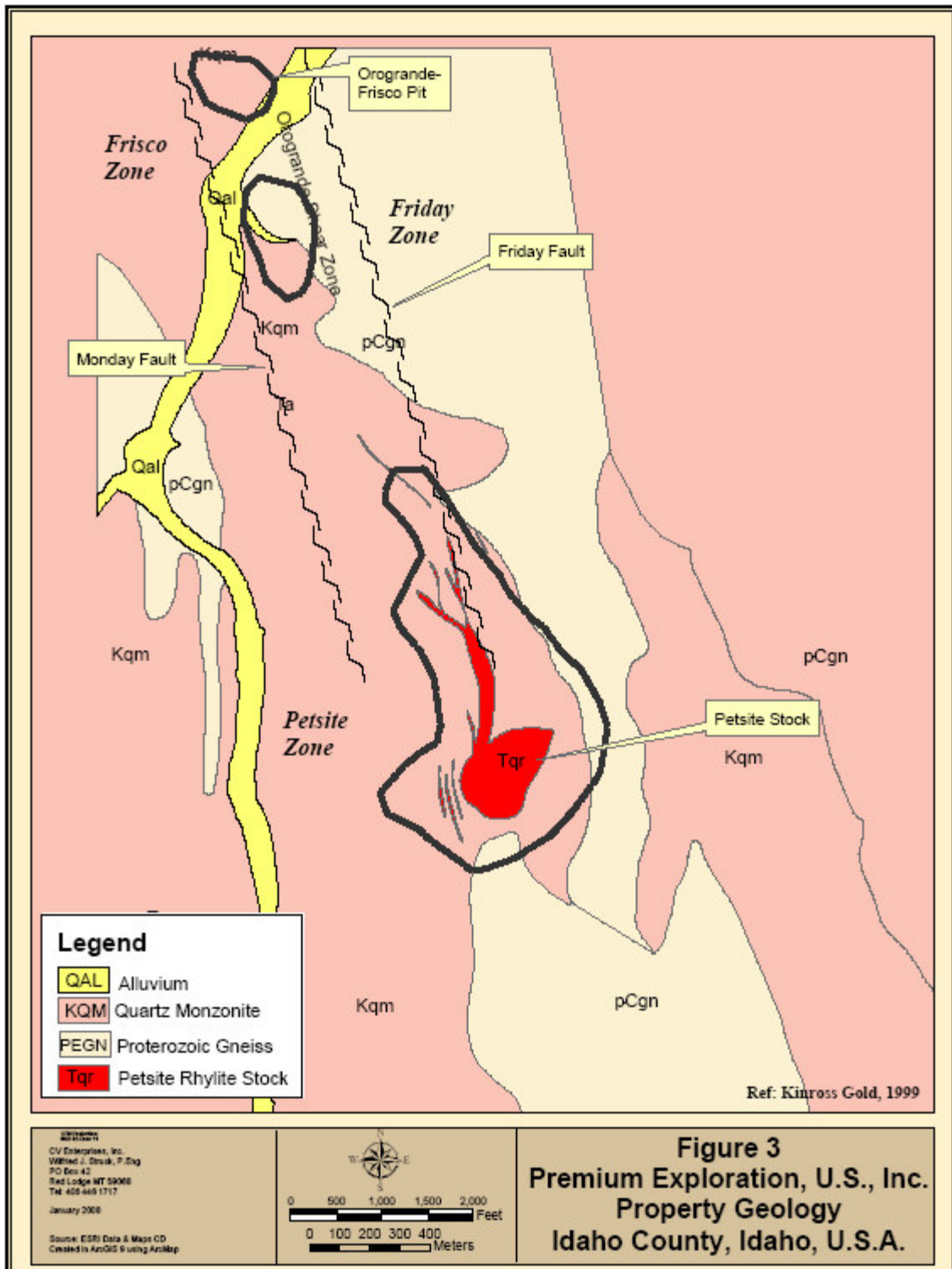


Figure 3 – Property Geology

8.1. DRILLING

As stated above, there have been several drilling campaigns since 1985. These are summarized below in Table 1.

Table 1 – Drilling on the FRIDAY-PETSITE Property 1986 - 1998

Year	Company	Type	Number	Footage
1984-86	Centennial	RC	6	1,610
1985-86	Bema	RC	48	6,645+
1996	Cyprus	RC	16	6,175
1997	Cyprus	RC	90	35,475
1997	Cyprus	Core(BQ)	5	2,115
1997	Cyprus	Core (HQ)	6	2,035
1998	Kinross	Core (HQ)	12	7,184
2002	CanDen	Core (NQ)	5	1,278
2004	Beartooth	Core (HQ)	4	1,696

8.1.1. Bema Drill Program, 1984-86

Bema documents show 6 drill holes located in the south end of the Friday site, believed to be the Centennial RC holes that were almost certainly included in Bema's resource estimations.

Bema's documented 1985-86 program comprised 6,645 feet in 37 angled holes (angled both to east and the west), generally 100 feet apart east-west, on lines 200 feet apart north-south, and an unknown footage in 11 vertical holes on a 25-foot grid in the central part of the deposit (to delineate a bulk metallurgical sample). No details of these holes were available for review.

8.1.2. Cyprus/Kinross Drill Program, 1996-98

The Cyprus and Kinross drilling may be considered as a single program in that the program designed and mainly executed by Cyprus was completed by Kinross after the merger with Amax. The 1996 drill program (6,175 feet, 16 holes) is comprised of the PZ series of holes, all reverse circulation and angled (-45°) to intersect the assumed trend of the mineralization. One hole, PZ-12, was vertical. The holes were located mainly in the Petsite Stock area, with most of the holes being in biotite quartz monzonite. Results indicated extensive low grade gold mineralization; for example, drillhole PZ-1 intersected 85 feet of 0.019 oz/ton Au, PZ-4 intersected 395 feet of 0.020 oz/ton Au, and PZ-16 had 135 feet of 0.027 oz/ton Au.

In 1997, 90 reverse circulation holes, mostly drilled easterly with a (-45°) dip, were drilled totaling 35,475 feet. Most of the drilling was sited in the shear zone in the Friday area where attention was focused after good results were obtained in holes PZ-18 (310 feet of 0.061 oz/ton) and PZ-19 (285 feet of 0.055 oz/ton). The drilling was roughly on a 200 foot grid pattern and a large area of shear-hosted gold mineralization was outlined. A series of 21 holes, PZ-86 to PZ-106, was completed in the Frisco pit area, north of and across the Crooked River from, the main Friday site, with essentially negative results.

Additionally, 11 core holes, PC-1 to PC-11, were drilled on the Friday site, the first 5 holes, PC-1 to PC-5, totaling 2,115 feet, with a portable rig (BQW core) and the remainder, PC-6 to PC-11, with a full-sized drill providing HQ core. This latter series of holes was used to twin some of the better RC holes, with visible gold (electrum) being found in PC-2, PC-8 and PC-10. PC-8 intersected 60 feet averaging 0.2 oz/ton, including 5 feet of 1.5 oz/ton, and PC-10 intersected 70 feet averaging 0.3 oz/ton, including 5 feet of 2.19 oz/ton.

Overall, it was concluded that mineralized intercepts in RC and core holes were comparable, but, clearly, the grade could vary greatly for individual samples between the two types of drilling.

Kinross completed Cyprus' drilling program in 1998 by drilling 12 HQ core holes, PC-12 to PC-23, for 7,184 feet, in the Friday mineralized area. Two holes, PC-14 and PC-20, had short intercepts grading greater than 0.3 oz/ton.

All sampling, both RC and core, was done on 5-foot intervals, down-hole.

Inasmuch as the mineralized zone is a broad structural zone, apparently vertical to steep-dipping, the drill intercepts of the inclined holes, as well as the vertical holes, cannot be related to the true thickness of the zone.

Drill hole locations were surveyed by Cyprus in 1997 (contractor?), but it is not clear whether this included all of the holes drilled to year-end 1997. Kinross employed an outside contractor to survey the core holes it drilled in 1998 (PC-12 to PC-23). It is reported that some of the holes were surveyed down-hole by Cyprus.

8.1.3. Camden Drill Program, 2002

Camden carried out a limited NQ core drilling program of 5 angled holes totaling 1,278 feet, focused on an area where two holes (PC-8 and PC-10) drilled in late 1997 by Cyprus intersected high grade gold mineralization. Camden's objective was to determine the presence and extent of a potentially mineable zone. All the holes intersected gold mineralization in excess of 1g/t, the best intercepts being, in two holes, 4.6 g/t over 29.3 m (including 8.95 g/t over 4.5 m) and 3.03 g/t over 27.9 m. Overall core recovery was excellent (100%), except in fault zones and oxidized material. Assaying (fire assay/AA finish) was done by ALS Chemex of North Vancouver, BC.

8.1.4. Beartooth Drill Program, 2004

Beartooth recommenced investigation of the property in 2004. The exploration program included drilling 1,696 feet in 4 HQ angled core holes in the area of the previously-reported high grade zone on the Friday claims (see Cyprus/Kinross and Camden drill programs, above). Core recovery, overall, was very good. The results confirmed the presence of the mineralized zone extending 250 m north-south and dipping steeply eastward, but did not fully delineate the zone. The full extent of this zone, however, was not established. A plan map of the drill hole locations, is shown in Figure 4 - Plan Map of Friday Property Drill Holes, while a cross-section through the central portion of mineralization is shown in Figure 5- Cross-section through PC-10.

The collar locations of key drill holes in the main zone of mineralization are listed below as Table 2 – Collar File of Key Drill Holes in the Main Zone. The significant assay results from these drill holes are summarized in Table 3.

Table 2 – Collar File of Key Drill Holes in the Main Zone

Drillhole	Northing Nad83	Easting Nad83	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
BFD29	5062069	613475	1399.4	95	-45	152.74
BFD30	5062186	613496	1419.2	90	-45	119.51
BFD31	5062256	613513	1417.6	90	-45	122.26
BFD32	5062110	613470	1419.2	90	-45	122.56
PC008	5062235	613483	1406.0	91	-45	119.18
PC010	5062145	613488	1421.3	90	-45	124.66
PC012	5062099	613451	1397.7	90	-45	182.88
PC013	5062202	613465	1406.9	90	-45	192.79
PC014	5062152	613453	1406.2	90	-45	259.08
PC024	5062224	613483	1422.6	85	-45	46.94
PC025	5062209	613488	1417.7	53	-59	117.96

PC026	5062116	613496	1424.8	90	-45	70.41
PC027	5062147	613482	1424.9	90	-43	77.72
PC028	5062146	613487	1424.9	87	-45	76.2

Table 3 – Significant Composite Assays in Key Drill Holes

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Length	Au g/t
PC008	48.77	70.10	21.33	6.17
PC008	74.68	80.77	6.09	1.55
PC008	85.34	92.96	7.62	2.03
PC008	97.56	99.09	1.53	1.59
PC010	42.67	76.20	33.53	7.74
PC010	79.25	85.34	6.09	2.76
PC010	88.39	102.11	13.72	1.63
PC010	106.68	111.25	4.57	2.55
PC010	117.35	121.92	4.57	1.01
PC012	33.50	36.55	3.05	3.48
PC012	49.07	50.75	1.68	1.54
PC012	57.85	61.72	3.87	1.35
PC012	129.30	134.10	4.80	1.69
PC012	149.35	151.33	1.98	3.20
PC013	105.00	106.53	1.53	1.55
PC013	161.54	163.07	1.53	1.65
PC013	166.88	168.40	1.52	3.85
PC013	175.87	177.39	1.52	1.36
PC014	34.14	38.01	3.87	4.69
PC014	103.27	107.05	3.78	1.84
PC014	186.63	194.43	7.80	2.20
PC014	196.60	198.33	1.73	10.57
PC014	219.61	226.74	7.13	1.56
PC014	231.65	244.85	13.20	1.79
PC014	248.32	259.08	10.76	1.32
BFD29	50.08	53.30	3.22	1.77
BFD29	63.37	73.53	10.16	1.24
BFD30	11.83	15.03	3.20	2.25
BFD30	41.31	45.42	4.11	9.33
BFD30	82.93	85.70	2.77	1.82
BFD30	94.61	102.00	7.39	1.16
BFD30	103.30	108.84	5.54	1.01
BFD31	30.64	48.78	18.14	8.29
BFD31	92.45	109.13	16.68	1.24
BFD32	42.38	44.12	1.74	4.26
BFD32	64.60	101.95	37.35	3.53
PC024	25.90	27.40	1.50	1.40
PC024	38.10	41.10	3.00	1.47
PC025	44.20	45.70	1.50	3.08
PC025	76.20	77.70	1.50	1.43

PC025	97.20	106.50	9.30	1.04
PC026	18.00	19.50	1.50	1.11
PC026	23.80	25.30	1.50	1.02
PC026	31.70	34.70	3.00	1.67
PC026	43.30	47.20	3.90	2.72
PC026	64.00	70.40	6.40	1.14
PC027	38.60	71.70	33.10	4.15
PC028	40.50	75.30	34.80	2.93

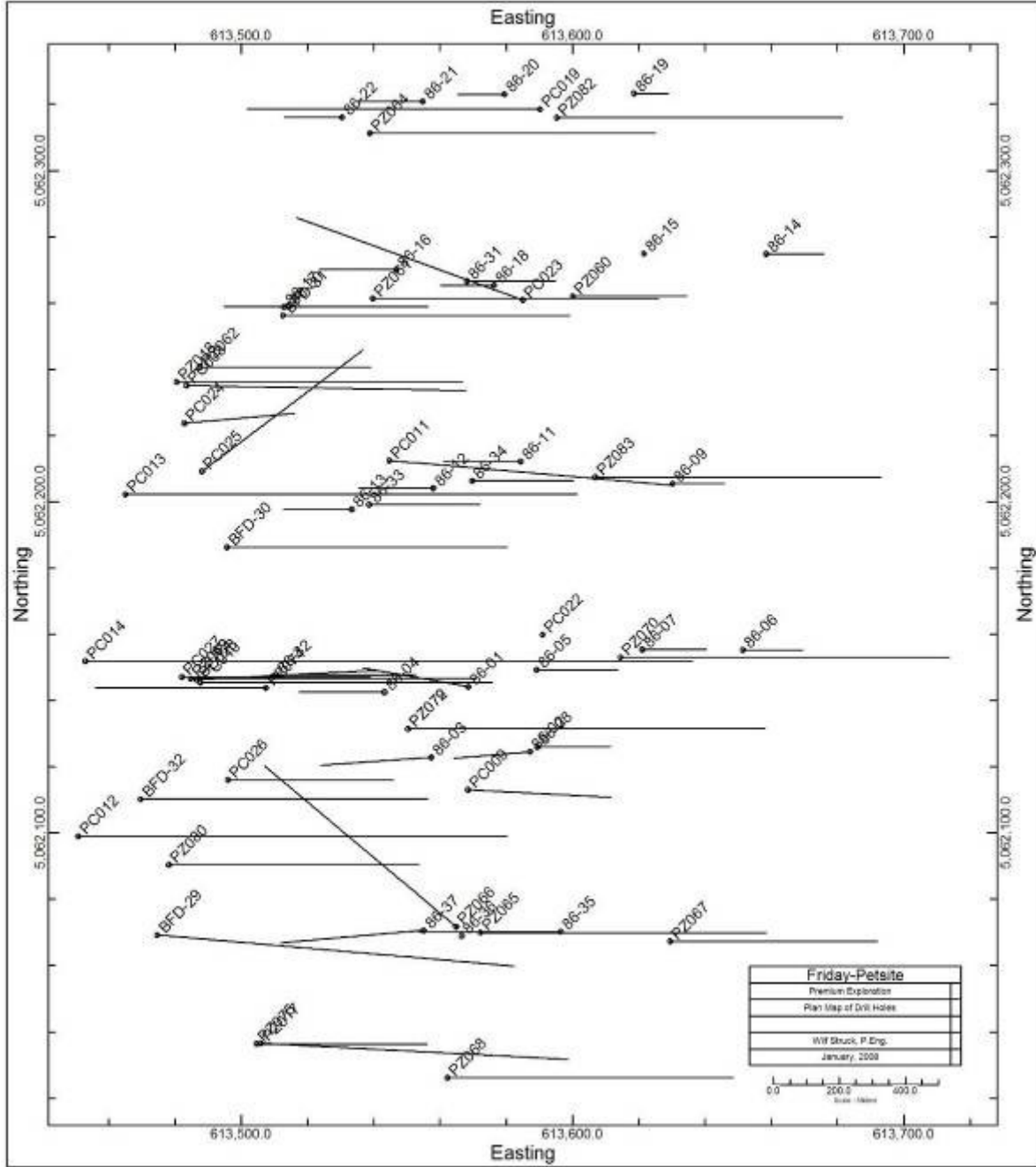


Figure 4 - Plan Map of Friday Property Drill Holes

Cross-Section A-A'

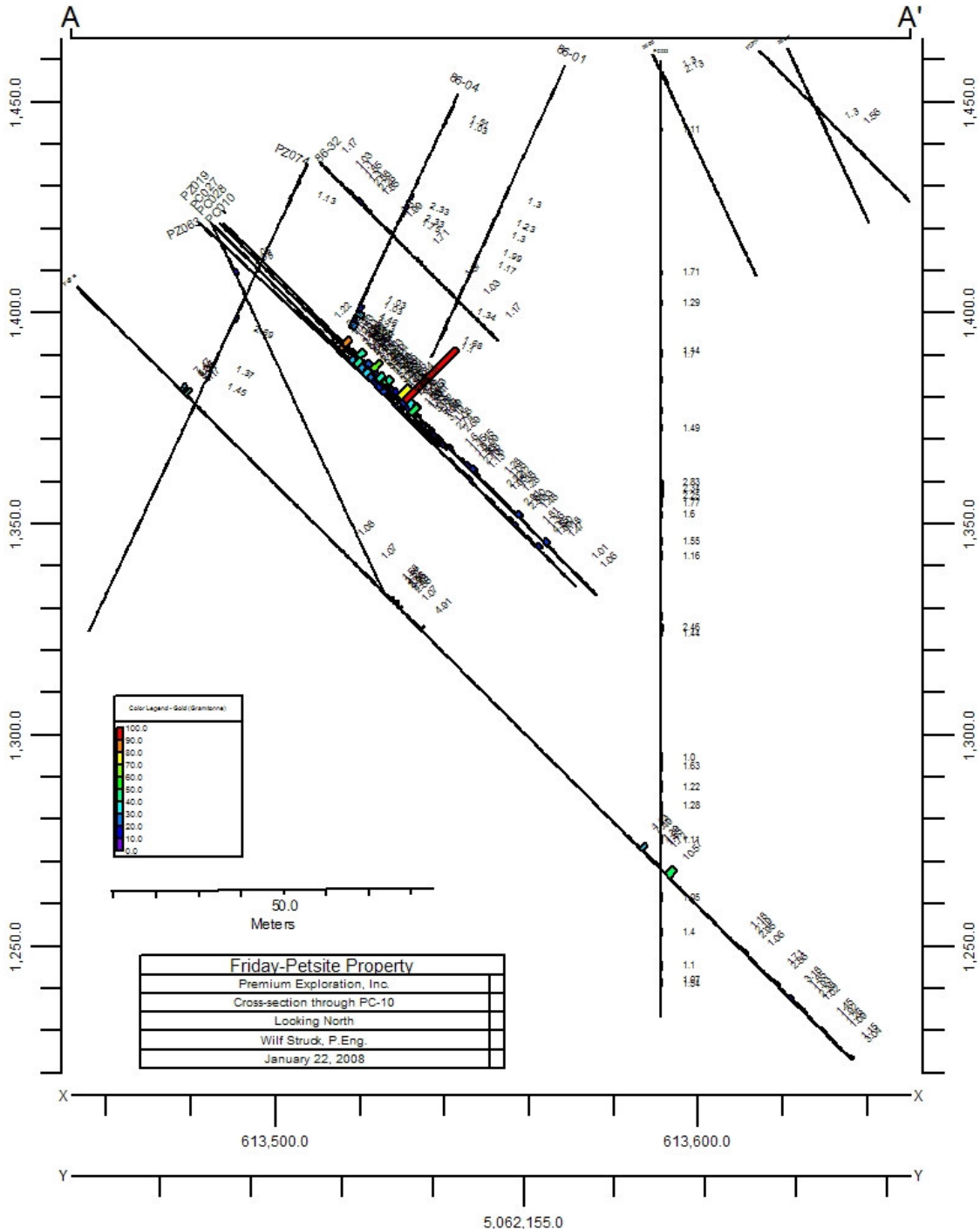


Figure 5- Cross-section through PC-10

8.2. SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The bulk of the sampling results reported herein are based on sampling by the previous owners or operators of the property, and details were not always carefully recorded. As this is a relatively advanced exploration property, the sampling of current interest primarily concerns results that are obtained by drilling, rather than the rock, stream sediment and other surface sampling that preceded the drilling.

Due to the limited information, CV was unable to review and assess any of the details of Bema's exploration work, sampling methods, etc.

The Cyprus drilling was carried out in a manner expected from a major mining company, guided by the geology and surface results. Cyprus' sample collection protocol is set out in Table 4 – Cyprus RC Drill Sampling Protocols.

Details of Camden's core sampling procedures are not available.

Beartooth's drill core was logged and sampled partly in a facility near the drilling area and partly in rented premises in Elk City.

8.3. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Bema primarily used Chemex in North Vancouver as its assay laboratory, but also sent some samples, mainly early in the exploration program, to Bondar Clegg in Vancouver. Chemex used a 2 assay ton fire assay procedure with gravimetric finish, while Bondar Clegg used an atomic absorption geochemical procedure.

Chemex ran duplicate assays on about 2% of samples submitted. MRDI noted that while Bema submitted duplicate samples to whichever laboratory it was using at the time, it did not send blank or check samples from one laboratory to the other. Hence, there was no test of the individual laboratory's reproducibility. This situation was corrected in 1990 when Monitor Laboratory of Elko, Nevada was used to check results from Chemex. The Monitor assay results agreed very well with those reported by Chemex.

MRDI reported in 1991 that "standard industry practices for splitting samples during the drilling operation and subsequently during the preparation of samples for analysis were (sic) followed by Idaho Gold". No information is available on sample security.

Cyprus' sample preparation and assaying protocols are set out in Table 4 – Cyprus RC Drill Sampling Protocols. Two laboratories were used for assaying, Chemex Labs, Inc. as

the primary assayer, and Bondar-Clegg as the check assayer. These are well-known, reputable laboratories and CV accepts the reported results. Although systemic discrepancies did occur between the two laboratories, these were investigated in detail with the conclusion that the primary assayer's results were proper.

As best as can be determined, Kinross continued the Cyprus protocols and practices for its drilling program in 1998. The core and RC samples were transported to the core logging facility in Orogrande under the control of the project geologist or his representative. The core logging facility was contained in the garage portion of a large lodge (Orogrande Lodge) rented by the companies and which is located at Orogrande. The lodge was used for accommodation and cooking as well as a field office for the geologic and technical crews. Once the core was transported to the lodge, it was detail logged by one of the site geologists. Sample intervals were determined by lithology or a standard 5 foot interval was marked and then the core was cut by the core cutting technician. A diamond saw was used to cut the core in half lengthwise and the samples were tagged, bagged and prepared for shipment. Sample security practices consisted of keeping the core and samples in garage portion of the lodge and closing and locking the access doors when the lodge was un-occupied. The samples were transported by truck on an irregular schedule to the Chemex sample preparation lab in Elko, Nevada.

Upon cessation of the joint venture the core was transported to Elk City and stored on private property.

CV does not know what sampling procedures Candem employed, nor what security measures, if any, were taken. Samples were delivered to ALS Chemex in Elko, Nevada, and were assayed either there or in the Chemex facility in North Vancouver, BC. Gold determination was done by fire assay/AA finish.

Beartooth's drill core was sawn in half, with sampling intervals determined by lithology. These half-core samples were dispatched to ALS Chemex Laboratories in North Vancouver, British Columbia. At the laboratory, samples were dried, crushed and split, and approximately 1 kg was pulverized to 85% passing 200-mesh (75 micron). Gold determination was done using 1 assay-ton (30 g) fire assaying with AA finish. Higher value samples were re-assayed by 30 g fire assay with gravimetric finish. Check assaying was carried out on 1 in 10 samples by ACME Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, BC, using a split of the crushed material, pulverizing to 150 mesh, and a 30 g fire assay with ICP-ES finish. Anomalous samples were re-assayed, with high grade values checked with 1 assay-ton fire assay with gravimetric finish. For security, core was stored in a locked facility until taken to the airport and shipped to Vancouver, BC.

Multi-element analysis, using ICP-AES, has been done on a suite of samples representing the long mineralized section of hole BFD-32 (64.60 m to 101.95 m).

Table 4 – Cyprus RC Drill Sampling Protocols

Item	1996 Drill Program	1997 Drill Program
Dry Sample Collection	Sample passed through Jones splitter to collect 20 lb sample, cleaned with pressurized air.	Sample passed through Gilson splitter to collect 20 lb sample, cleaned with pressurized air.
Wet Sample Collection	PZ-1 to PZ-7: Sample collected in 5 gallon bucket, water poured off, sample poured into canvas bag. PZ-8 to PZ-12: Sample collected in canvas bag with unrestricted water flow. PZ-13 to PZ-16: Sample collected with rotating wet splitter to obtain 20 lb dry sample size.	Sample collected with rotating wet splitter to obtain approximately 20 lb dry sample size (usually 3/16 split) without overflow unless there is excessive water
Sample Preparation	Sample oven dried in pans. Entire sample reduced to 60 % -10 mesh and homogenized. ½ split reduced to – 60 mesh and homogenized. 600-800g pulverized to – 150 mesh.	Wet samples weighed; sample oven dried in bags in pans. Entire sample reduced to 90 % -10 mesh. 600 gram split pulverized to –50 mesh. Duplicate pulp made at every x95-x00 sample.
Assaying/Analytical	AT fire assay with AA finish. +10 ppm overlimits reassayed 2AT FA with gravimetric finish	2AT fire assay with AA finish. +10 ppm overlimits reassayed 2AT FA with gravimetric finish.
Check Assays	Known pulp every 20 samples. Duplicate samples every 20 th sample for several holes assayed through check lab.	Known pulp every 20 samples at x45-x50 intervals. Duplicate sample taken at x95-x00 interval and submitted along with duplicate pulp to second lab.
Trace Elements	Bi, Te and 32 element ICP analyzed on 25 foot composites.	Bi, Te and 32 element ICP analyzed on 25 foot composites.

9. DATA VERIFICATION

As an integral part of this review, CV examined all of the information gathered by Premium in its Elk City and Lewiston offices. These included drilling records, assay certificates, maps and sections, progress and annual reports by the operating companies. In particular, CV examined the available information regarding higher grade mineralization, as found in certain of the cored holes. CV is familiar with the data pertaining to holes PC-8 and PC-10 due to the author’s involvement with Idaho Consolidated Metals (Beartooth) during the joint venture with Cyprus and Kinross. The author has examined the collar locations of numerous drill holes in the field and is

familiar with the location of the core holes. The coordinates of the drill holes were field checked via handheld Garmin GPS 12 and compared with the coordinates listed for drill holes in the data supplied by Premium and the coordinates agree within the limits of the GPS error limits.

The detailed core logs for these two holes were reviewed as well as other core holes in the vicinity. The assay certificates for the high grade sections from the two holes were extracted from the records and examined to confirm the reported values.

The author has examined the drill core for the two holes on previous occasions, but did not specifically examine the core for the purpose of this report. Based on previous examination it was confirmed that the recorded information in the logs matched lithology preserved in the core. Micon noted in their 2004 report that “The core from 197.9 feet to 198.2 feet, presumably with the visible electrum and part of the 5-foot section that assayed 2.19 oz/ton, had been removed with a note indicating that it had been sent to a senior Cyprus/Kinross employee”.

Core from Camden’s 2002 drill program was not examined. CV reviewed core logs and examined corresponding assay certificates to confirm reported results.

Beartooth’s 2004 core, currently stored in Elk City, was examined by the author during his employment with Beartooth, but was not examined for the purpose of this report. Drill logs and assay data, as supplied by Premium, were reviewed by CV and are the same information generated by Beartooth in 2004.

10. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

No information available on adjacent properties.

11. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Bema reported that it had conducted bottle-roll and column testing, the latter showing 75% recovery of the gold in oxide material after 25 days. The bottle-roll tests showed recoveries of both oxidized and sulphide material to be in the range of 75% to 90%. The tests were carried out by Bema’s partner, Glamis Gold, at its Reno, Nevada facility.

Cyprus engaged McClelland Laboratories in Nevada to conduct numerous bottle-roll tests on oxide, mixed and sulphide drill cuttings. Recoveries of gold from oxide material ranged from 83.9% to 94.1% (96 hours); recoveries from mixed oxide-sulphide dropped to 56.5% to 84.2% (96 hours); poor recoveries were obtained from sulphide rock.

Kinross proposed to carry out further metallurgical testing, regarding heap leaching of the oxide material and flotation/gravity recovery of gold in the sulphide material, but this was not done before the project was terminated.

12. MINERAL RESOURCE/RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource/reserve determinations have been done by Premium.

“Resource/reserve” estimations were carried out by Bema and by Cyprus/Kinross. These determinations predate NI 43-101 and do not necessarily conform to NI 43-101’s requirements; the information is reported here as part of the historical data on the property. CV has critically evaluated these “resource/reserve” data and has attempted, where possible, to express the information in NI 43-101 equivalent terms. These historical estimates do not incorporate the results from the 2002 to 2004 drilling programs.

12.1. BEMA

Using the results from its 1984-86 drilling, Bema estimated “Geological Ore Reserves” for the Friday Zone as follows:

Category	Tons	oz/ton Au
Proven & Probable Oxide	1,355,000	0.038
Proven & Probable Sulphide	645,000	0.039

Bema determined that all of the oxide material could be mined from a pit with a stripping ratio (waste:ore) of 2:1, and classified the reported oxide “geological reserves” as Proven and Probable “Preliminary Open Pit Mineable Reserves”.

Based on the density of drilling, CV would classify Bema’s “geological ore reserves” as a mix of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources in accordance with the definitions of NI 43-101.

There is no basis for classifying these resources as Mineral Reserves.

12.2. Cyprus/Kinross

As far as can be ascertained, Cyprus did not carry out any resource estimation while it was the manager of the exploration project.

Kinross, after completing its 1998 drill program, estimated the mineral resources for the combined Friday-Frisco zones using Datamine modeling and planning software and all drill hole and survey data. As well, trench data from the Frisco pit were included. All gold assay values greater than 0.25 oz/ton were cut to 0.25. Drill hole data were composited to 20 feet. The mineralized zone was divided into six domains with locally adjusted search orientations. Modeling parameters are set out in Appendix 2. The density factor of 13.5 cubic feet/ton reflects the judgment of the modelers for the rock type in the absence of definitive specific gravity data.

Total resources at various cutoff grades from zero to 0.10 oz/ton Au were determined as set out in Table 5. At a cutoff grade of 0.015 oz/ton, the total resource amounts to 16.73 million tons averaging 0.032 oz/ton Au. By applying what Kinross called a “potentially economic” cutoff grade of 0.025 oz/ton, an Inferred Resource of 7.8 million tons averaging 0.046 oz/ton was determined (359,400 contained ounces). Within this Inferred Resource, oxide material makes up 1.60 million tons at 0.048 oz/ton Au.

Table 5 - FRIDAY-PETSITE MINERAL RESOURCES (Kinross, 1999)

Cutoff Grade (oz/t Au)	Oxide			Sulphide and Mixed			Total Inferred Resource		
	Tons	Au (oz/t)	Contained Au ounces	Tons	Au (oz/t)	Contained Au ounces	Tons	Au (oz/t)	Contained Au ounces
0.000	11,978,000	0.013	156,280	58,706,000	0.0117	689,060	70,684,000	0.012	845,340
0.005	7,440,000	0.0195	145,060	36,945,000	0.0172	635,460	44,385,000	0.0176	780,520
0.010	4,606,000	0.027	124,360	21,291,000	0.0244	520,380	25,897,000	0.0249	644,740
0.015	2,996,000	0.0349	104,430	13,731,000	0.0311	427,460	16,727,000	0.0318	531,890
0.020	2,133,000	0.0418	89,180	9,299,000	0.0377	350,880	11,432,000	0.0385	440,060
0.025	1,602,000	0.0484	77,460	6,196,000	0.0455	281,960	7,798,000	0.0461	359,420
0.030	1,270,000	0.0538	68,280	4,609,000	0.0518	238,640	5,879,000	0.0522	306,920
0.035	1,096,000	0.0572	62,700	3,736,000	0.0564	210,700	4,832,000	0.0566	273,400
0.040	788,000	0.065	51,200	2,997,000	0.0613	183,650	3,785,000	0.062	234,850
0.045	580,000	0.0733	42,530	2,128,000	0.0693	147,400	2,708,000	0.0701	189,930
0.050	510,000	0.0768	39,190	1,627,000	0.0761	123,790	2,137,000	0.0763	162,980
0.100	80,000	0.1261	10,090	301,000	0.1376	41,420	381,000	0.1352	51,510

Kinross used Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) resource definitions and classification as in effect in early 1999. Kinross’ reported resource total at a cutoff grade of 0.015 oz/ton (0.5 g/t), highlighted in Table 5 - FRIDAY-PETSITE MINERAL RESOURCES (Kinross, 1999), has been converted by CV to metric units to be 15.17 million tonnes averaging 1.1 g/t Au.

In CV’s opinion, the reported Inferred Resources comply with the definition of such resources as required by NI 43-101. With the density of the drill pattern and the amount of drilling completed, CV is of the opinion that some of these resources may qualify as Indicated Mineral Resources.

All of the Kinross resources are reported to be located on the Friday patented claims. As far as can be determined, no feasibility or prefeasibility study was undertaken for the purpose of determining Mineral Reserves.

13. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

For environmental purposes, limited water quality tests were carried out by Cyprus in 1997.

Results were not available for review by CV.

The US Forest Service has indicated that further work outside of the patented claims will require environmental assessment. The unpatented claims located outside of the Elk City Township are located on the Nez Perce National Forest and are administrated out of the district office located in Grangeville, Idaho.

14. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Extensive investigation of the gold mineralization on the Friday-Petsite property has been undertaken by several reputable mining companies over the past 20 years, with total expenditures estimated by CV to be on the order of US\$3.25 million. As a result, a medium-sized gold mineral resource has been delineated. Within this resource, at least one discrete high grade zone has been identified. CV classifies the Friday-Petsite property as an advanced exploration project.

Previous evaluations had concluded that the mineral resources appeared unlikely to be amenable to commercial exploitation under the then-prevailing depressed gold price. At the current and recent gold price of approximately US\$850/oz, CV is of the opinion that the Friday-Petsite property is deserving of re-evaluation and justifies the expenditure of funds to determine whether additional mineral resources can be established and whether those resources can be converted to reserves.

15. RECOMMENDATIONS

15.1. Proposed Program of Work

As a result of extensive exploration work, low grade gold mineral resources, as well as a zone of high grade mineralization, have been identified on the Friday-Petsite property. In light of the improved gold price, CV recommends that Premium's proposed exploration

program be carried out as designed, with the results of the first phase of the program to be subjected to evaluation to determine the scope of the follow-up work, if the results justify such additional work.

It is Premium’s stated objective, as part of the overall re-evaluation of the Friday/Petsite properties, to “move the property to scoping study stage, explore for additional high grade zones within areas of lower grade mineralization and carry out initial test drilling of undrilled targets”. Based on results, a second phase of work will be directed towards bringing the targets to the prefeasibility stage of economic evaluation. For the Friday-Petsite property, an initial program of about US\$1.5 million has been proposed, the major component of which is for diamond drilling (4,000 m) along the strike and down-dip, and plunge of the identified high grade zone. Known lower grade zones will also be drill tested and ground geophysics (mag/EM/IP) will be used to identify additional targets for this drilling program (4,000 m). Limited metallurgical testing will be done. Details and cost of this proposed program are set out in Table 6.

Table 6 - FRIDAY-PETSITE: Proposed Program of Work – Phase 1

Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Subtotal
Surveying	1	project	\$10,000.00	\$10,000
Geophysics	1	project	\$40,000.00	\$40,000
Core Drilling	4,000	meters	\$250.00	\$1,000,000
Assaying	4,400	sample	\$25.00	\$110,000
Field Supplies, sample shipping	4,400	sample	\$3.00	\$13,200
Metallurgical Testing	1	project	\$12,500.00	\$12,500
Drill Sites	1	project	\$30,000.00	\$30,000
Contract Geologists	3	months	\$20,000.00	\$60,000
Food/lodging, etc	3	months	\$4,000.00	\$12,000
Vehicles, fuel	3	months	\$5,000.00	\$15,000
Travel	1	project	\$25,000.00	\$25,000
Subtotal				\$1,327,700
Contingency	1%	project	10%	\$132,770
Total				\$1,460,470

If the above program is successful, a follow-up program, mainly close-spaced drilling, is proposed by Premium to provide the information necessary for a prefeasibility study for the high grade zone. As well, depending on results, further drilling of the identified low grade resources will be required. Total cost of this follow-up program is estimated as US\$2,774,640. Details are set out in Table 7.

Table 7 - FRIDAY-PETSITE: Proposed Program of Work – Phase 2

Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Subtotal
Surveying	1	project	\$15,000.00	\$15,000
Geophysics	1	project	\$40,000.00	\$40,000
Core Drilling	8,000	meters	\$250.00	\$2,000,000
Assaying	8,800	sample	\$25.00	\$220,000
Field Supplies, sample shipping	8,800	sample	\$3.00	\$26,400
Metallurgical Testing	1	project	\$30,000.00	\$30,000
Drill Sites	1	project	\$40,000.00	\$40,000
Contract Geologists	4	months	\$20,000.00	\$80,000
Food/lodging, etc	4	months	\$4,000.00	\$16,000
Vehicles, fuel	4	months	\$5,000.00	\$20,000
Travel	1	project	\$35,000.00	\$35,000
Subtotal				\$2,522,400
Contingency	1%	project	10%	\$252,240
Total				\$2,774,640

16. REFERENCES

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Micon's report, "Review of the Friday-Petsite and Other Mineral Properties of Idaho Consolidated Metals Corporation, Inc., Elk City Area, Idaho", was filed by Camden with the British Columbia Securities Commission and the TSX Venture Exchange.

Micon's report, "Review of the Friday-Petsite, Buffalo Gulch, Deadwood, Dixie and Gallaughier Mineral Properties, Elk City Area, Idaho, U.S.A.", dated September 10, 2004 prepared on behalf of Beartooth Platinum Corporation and was filed by Beartooth with the British Columbia Securities Commission and the TSX Venture Exchange.

Mitchell, Victoria; Vance, Ruth and Bennett, Earl; "Mines and Prospects of the Elk City Quadrangle, Idaho, 2nd Ed.", Idaho Geological Survey, 1991.

Pfau, Mark I.; "An Executive Summary of the Petsite Project, Idaho County, Idaho", prepared on behalf of Kinross Gold U.S.A., Inc., April 27, 1999.

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Zehner, Richard; "Recommendations for Future Work at Petsite", on behalf of Cyprus Gold Exploration, March 25, 1998.

17. CERTIFICATE

As the author of this report on certain mineral properties of Premium Exploration, Inc. in the Elk City area, Idaho County, Idaho; I, Wilfried J. Struck, P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

- 1) I am Sole Proprietor of:
CV Enterprises, Inc.
Wilfried J. Struck
Geological Engineer
PO Box 42
Red Lodge, MT 59068, U.S.A.
- 2) I graduated with a Bachelor of Applied Science in Geological Engineering from the University of British Columbia in 1985.
- 3) I am a member in good standing and registered as a Professional Engineer with:
 - i. The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia
 - ii. The Board of Professional Engineers and Professional Land Surveyors of Idaho
- 4) I have worked as a geologist and engineer for a total of 22 years since my graduation from university.
- 5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- 6) I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled (the "Technical Report") REVIEW OF THE FRIDAY-PETSITE, PROPERTIES, ELK CITY AREA, IDAHO, U.S.A.
- 7) I visited and conducted exploration on the properties on numerous occasions starting in 1984.
- 8) I have had prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of the Technical Report. The nature of my prior involvement is as the former Vice President and Chief Operating Officer for Beartooth Platinum Corporation (Formerly Idaho Consolidated Metals Corporation) and geological engineer employed by Bema Gold Corporation and its subsidiaries.
- 9) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
- 10) I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

- 11) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
- 12) I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 22nd Day of January 2008

"Wilfried Struck"

Wilfried J. Struck, P. Eng.

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF CLAIMS AND SUMMARIES OF CLAIM AGREEMENTS

APPENDIX 1 - LIST OF CLAIMS AND SUMMARIES OF CLAIM AGREEMENTS

Claim	BLM IMC	County number	County	Claim Type	Claim_title	Patent No.	Survey No.	ACRES	STATUS	General location	Detail location
PT 136	178066		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 135	178065		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 134	178064		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 133	178063		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 132	178062		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 131	178061		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 130	178060		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 129	178059		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 128	178058		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 127	178057		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 126	178056		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 125	178055		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 124	178054		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 123	178053		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 122	178052		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 121	178051		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 120	178050		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 119	178049		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 118	178048		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 117	178047		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 116	178046		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 115	178045		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 114	178044		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 113	178043		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 112	178042		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 109	177560		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite

PT 108	177559		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 107	177558		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 106	177557		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 105	177556		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 104	177555		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 99	177550		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 98	177549		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 97	177548		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 88	177539		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 86	177537		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 84	177535		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 82	177533		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 80	177531		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 78	177529		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 76	177527		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 74	177525		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 39	177192		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 38	177191		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 37	177190		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 22	177175		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 21	177174		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 20	177173		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 19	177172		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 18	177171		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 17	177170		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 16	177169		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 15	177168		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 14	177167		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 11	177164		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 9	177162		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 7	177160		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
PT 5	177158		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite

PT 2	177155		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
Ville Maria	175118		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
Side Hill Gouger	175117		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
Toronto # 1	175116		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
Petsite Fraction	175115		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
Petsite # 6	175114		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
Petsite # 5	175113		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
Petsite # 4	175112		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
Petsite # 3	175111		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
Petsite # 2	175110		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
Petsite # 1	175109		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
Gold Spoon Placer	122130		Idaho	placer	unpatented				active	Petsite	Petsite
Burpee 97	180669		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Dixie	Dixie
Burpee 96	180668		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Dixie	Dixie
Burpee 82	180656		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Dixie	Dixie
Burpee 81	180655		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Dixie	Dixie
Burpee 80	180654		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Dixie	Dixie
Burpee 79	180653		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Dixie	Dixie
Burpee 65	180642		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Dixie	Dixie
Burpee 64	180641		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Dixie	Dixie
Burpee 63	180640		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Dixie	Dixie
Burpee 62	180639		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Dixie	Dixie
Burpee 50	180628		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Dixie	Dixie
Burpee 49	180627		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Dixie	Dixie
Burpee 48	180626		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Dixie	Dixie
Burpee 36	180616		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Dixie	Dixie
Burpee 35	180615		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Dixie	Dixie
Burpee 23	180606		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Dixie	Dixie
Burpee 22	180605		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Dixie	Dixie
Grande 6	181393		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday

Grande 5	181392		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
Grande 4	181391		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
Grande 3	181390		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
Grande 2	181389		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
Grande 1	181388		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
CURLY	179330		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
SHEMP	179329		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
Grande 10	181397		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
Grande 9	181396		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
Grande 8	181395		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
Grande 7	181394		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
PT 1	177154		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
PT 3	177156		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
PT 65	177218		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
PT 66	177219		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
PT 67	177220		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
PT 110	177561		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
PT 111	177562		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
BOX OF RAIN 1	178013		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
BOX OF RAIN 2	178014		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
BOX OF RAIN 3	178015		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
BOX OF RAIN 4	178016		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
BOX OF RAIN 5	178017		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
BOX OF RAIN 6	178018		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
BOX OF RAIN 7	178019		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
BOX OF RAIN 8	178020		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday

BOX OF RAIN 9	178021		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
BOX OF RAIN 10	178022		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
BOX OF RAIN 11	178023		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
BOX OF RAIN 12	178024		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
BOX OF RAIN 13	178025		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
BOX OF RAIN 14	178026		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
BOX OF RAIN 15	178027		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
BOX OF RAIN 16	178028		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
BOX OF RAIN 17	178029		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
BOX OF RAIN 18	178030		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
BOX OF RAIN 19	178031		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
BOX OF RAIN 20	178032		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
BOX OF RAIN 21	178033		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
LARRY	179327		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
MOE	179328		Idaho	lode	unpatented				active	Petsite	Friday
Western Star No. 2			Idaho	lode	patented	272863	2335		active	Petsite	Friday
Western Star No. 1			Idaho	lode	patented	272863	2335		active	Petsite	Friday
Key West			Idaho	lode	patented	272863	2335		active	Petsite	Friday
Regina 1			Idaho	lode	patented	39226	1833	16.595	active	Petsite	Friday
Friday Fraction			Idaho	lode	patented	41174	1834	20.659	active	Petsite	Friday

Friday			Idaho	lode	patented	41174	1834	18.559	active	Petsite	Friday
Alaska 4			Idaho	lode	patented	41174	1834	20.653	active	Petsite	Friday
Alaska 3			Idaho	lode	patented	41174	1834	20.653	active	Petsite	Friday

SUMMARY OF AGREEMENTS COVERING CLAIMS

(in effect as at 31 December, 2003)

A. FRIDAY-PETSITE PROPERTY

Petsite

The Company originally acquired these unpatented lode-mining claims for cash in the amount of \$10,000 during 1989, cash in the amount of \$10,000 during 1991 and the issuance of 20,000 common shares during 1991 at a price of \$9,599. The optionor retained a 5% net profits interest in the claims.

Friday

By an agreement effective July 9, 1996 and an amendment dated May 31, 2002, the Company acquired from Idaho Gold Corporation (IGC) a 100% working interest on a renewable lease on the Friday patented claims for an initial term expiring July 8, 2005. In order to obtain the lease, the Company:

- Issued IGC 30,000 common shares on the closing date of the agreement.
- Issued IGC an additional 30,000 common shares by July 19, 1997.
- Completed exploration and development expenditures of \$135,000 on or before July 19, 2001.

The lease shall remain in effect after the expiry of the initial term, so long as the Company continues to carry out substantial exploration, development or mining work on the property.

IGC retains a 3% net smelter royalty to a maximum of \$1,000,000.

The Company is also responsible on an underlying agreement for a 3% net smelter royalty payable at \$3,000 per quarter to a maximum of \$300,000 covering certain claims within the property. As of December 31, 2003, a total of \$216,000 advance royalty payments have been made.

MacMenamin Agreement

During the joint venture phase of the project, Kinross entered into an agreement dated February 3, 1998 covering a placer claim in the area of influence of the Petsite project. The Company assumed the agreement, which calls for annual payments of \$1,000 per year and increasing to \$5,000 per year over the ten-year term of the agreement, which expires February 3, 2008. The claim may be acquired for \$200,000.

This agreement has been re-negotiated and the term is extended for a 10 year period with annual payments of \$5,000.

Filer Agreement

During the joint venture phase of the project, Kinross entered into an agreement dated September 16, 1997 covering three patented claims in the area of influence of the Petsite project. The Company assumed the agreement, which calls for annual payments of \$15,000 per year and increasing to \$25,000 per year over the ten-year term of the

agreement, which expires on September 16, 2007. The claims may be acquired for \$305,000 by September 16, 2007.

On October 26, 2001, the agreement was amended to semi-annual payments of \$1,000 each September 1 and March 1 based upon gold below \$300 per ounce. The semi-annual payments increase to \$2,000 based upon gold at or above \$300 per ounce, to \$5,000, based upon gold at or above \$350 per ounce and to \$10,000 upon commercial production. The claims may be acquired for \$270,000 less all payments made from September 16, 2001 to September 16, 2007.

An extension to the contract is under negotiation, but it is unknown at this time if the negotiations will be successful, or what the final terms will be.

Clearwater Mining Corporation and Premium Exploration, US, Inc.

The properties are held through a “Letter of Intent” with Clearwater Mining Corporation (CMC) a privately held company incorporated in Washington State. CMC acquired the properties from joint venture partners Beartooth Platinum Corporation (TSX-V:BTP) and Valencia Ventures, Inc. (TSX-V:VVI), which are public companies listed on the Toronto Venture Exchange. Beartooth Platinum acquired the properties from Bema Gold and its subsidiaries which acquired the properties by agreement with the original owners. The terms of the “Letter of Intent” regarding the Friday/Petsite property with CMC are as follows:

- Assumption of an underlying 1.0% Net Smelter Return Royalty on the Friday /Petsite property payable jointly to Beartooth Platinum Corporation and Valencia Ventures, Inc., that is capped at C\$1,000,000.
- Assumption of underlying property payments and royalty agreements with the other various third party vendors.
- Assumption of all other obligations of CMC under various agreements with third party property vendors for the South Orogrande Shear Zone.
- Assumption of yearly US BLM Claim Maintenance Fees on the South Orogrande Shear Zone.
- In the event that PEM should vendor or transfer the all or part of the South Orogrande Shear Zone to a third party within one year, PEM shall pay twenty five percent (25%) of all cash and stock based consideration that it receives in-turn for making the transfer to the third party. In the event that PEM spends \$500,000 on developing the property and more than one year passes before PEM transfer all or part of the South Orogrande Shear Zone to a third party then PEM shall pay to CMC C\$200,000 and grant a fifteen percent (15%) net profits interest in the South Orogrande Shear Zone to CMC.

APPENDIX 2

FRIDAY-PETSITE: RESOURCE MODELLING PARAMETERS (KINROSS)

APPENDIX 2 - FRIDAY-PETSITE: RESOURCE MODELLING PARAMETERS (KINROSS)

Modeling parameters for Petsite Project
3/1/99

Main North - Northwest trending zone					
Modeling Parameters	Interpolation method	Nearest Neighbor anisotropic search			
	Element modeled	Gold			
	Search type by resource category		Measured	Indicated	Inferred
			-	Anisotropic	Anisotropic
	Search Distance (subregion 1: <47,300 ft. N)	Primary Az. 266°, Dip 68° Secondary (Az. 356°, Dip 0°) Tertiary (normal to pri. and sec.)	-	-	180 ft. 180 ft. 40 ft.
	Search Distance (subregion 2: 47,300-48,300 ft. N)	Primary Az. 266°, Dip 72° Secondary (Az. 356°, Dip 0°) Tertiary (normal to pri. and sec.)	-	-	180 ft. 180 ft. 40 ft.
	Search Distance (subregion 3: 48,300-48,500 ft. N)	Primary Az. 266°, Dip 83° Secondary (Az. 356°, Dip 0°) Tertiary (normal to pri. and sec.)	-	-	180 ft. 180 ft. 40 ft.
	Search Distance (subregion 4: 48,500-49,500 ft. N)	Primary Az. 266°, Dip 87° Secondary (Az. 356°, Dip 0°) Tertiary (normal to pri. and sec.)	-	-	180 ft. 180 ft. 40 ft.
	Search Distance (subregion 5: 49,500-51,000 ft. N)	Primary Az. 72.5°, Dip 90° Secondary (Az. 342.5°, Dip 0°) Tertiary (normal to pri. and sec.)	-	-	180 ft. 180 ft. 40 ft.
	Search Distance (subregion 6: >51,000 ft. N)	Primary Az. 72.5°, Dip 85° Secondary (Az. 342.5°, Dip 0°) Tertiary (normal to pri. and sec.)	-	-	180 ft. 180 ft. 40 ft.
	No. composites used for interpolation of a block		-	-	1
	Block size for interpolation and grade reporting		20 x 20 x 20 ft. (subcells used along edge of ore-zone)		
	No. blocks in each direction		125 (e-w), 325 (n-s), 75 (vert)		
	Model limits	74,000 - 76,500 ft. East 46,000 - 52,500 ft. North 4,000 - 5,500 ft. elevation			
	Orezone methodology Notes	Wireframes of mineralized boundaries for the east and west edges of the northerly trending mineralized zone were based on roughly 0.005 opt Au boundaries with apparent geologic continuity. Separate wireframes were created for post-mineral dikes and superimposed on the mineralized zone. Only assays from within the mineralized zone were used for interpolation (does not include dike assays).			
Data Handling	Data type	Fire assays from core and reverse-circulation drillholes along with surface trench samples.			
	Assay capping	Original Au assays > 0.25 opt set back to 0.25 opt (based on data trend break on lognormal cumulative freq. plot). # Au assays set back to 0.25 opt = 17			
	Composite type	20 ft. downhole composites within mineralized zones.			
	Tonnage Factor	All rock units	13.5 ft. ³ /ton		
	Relevant units	1 ton = 2,000 lbs.; part-per-billion to ounce-per-ton conversion factor = 0.000029167			

Database Drill-hole Statistics

	# HOLES	FOOTAGE	# 20' COMPS	Ave. Au opt grade
Project-wide	129 total (12 Kinross)	53,513.5' total (7,223.5' Kinross)	-	-
Inside wire-frames	95	29,143'	1,487	0.0130 opt